

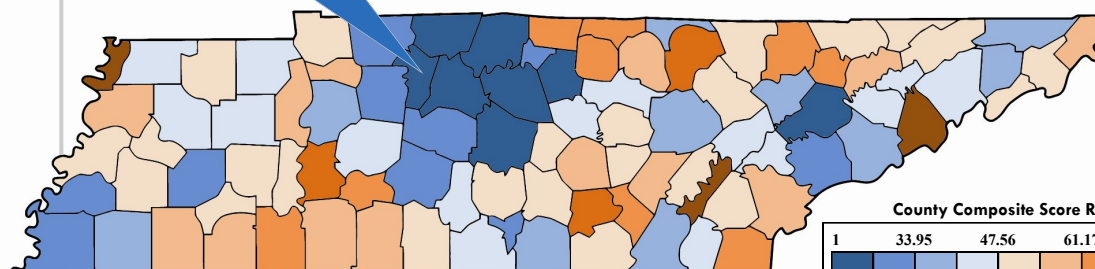
# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: CHEATHAM COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): **39,105**Pop. Density: **119/square mile**Seat of Government: **Ashland City**Largest City: **Ashland City**

Down  
from  
1st

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Rutherford	1	Employment and Earnings Composite	21.20	3 ▼
Cheatham	2	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$34,659	6 ▲
Wilson	3	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	77.76%	40 ▼
Davidson	4	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	72.4%	9 ▼
Sumner	5	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	5.8%	11 ▼
Robertson	6	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	36.5%	40 ▼
Knox	7	Economic Autonomy Composite	22.75	6 ▼
Smith	8	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	32.1%	7 ▲
Williamson	9	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	19.2%	16 ▼
Moore	10	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	83.3%	18 ▲
Montgomery	11	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.37%	46 ▼
Trousdale	12	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	14.2%	19 ▲
Blount	13	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	9.8%	3 ▼
Madison	14	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	26.6%	6 ▼
Maury	15	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	48	67 ▼
Shelby	16	<b>County Overview:</b> Women in Cheatham County are among the best positioned in the state. Despite modest decreases over time in most relative rankings, women have actually made gains in nearly every indicator and have somewhat blunted the impact of negative statewide trends like high unemployment and poverty rates. The poverty rate among single mothers, minimal business development and shortfalls in areas dealing with teenage girls offer prominent opportunities for public policy solutions moving forward.		
Dickson	17			
Tipton	18			
Hamilton	19			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

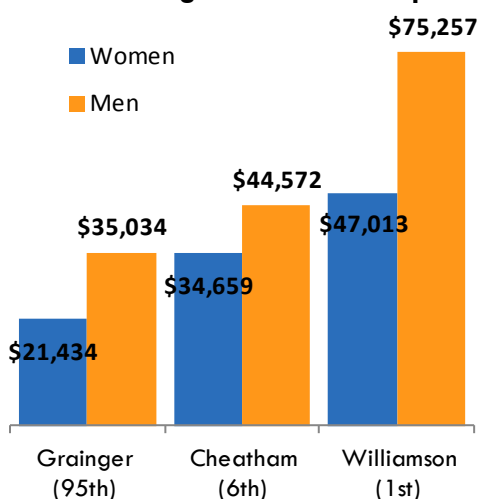
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Cheatham County

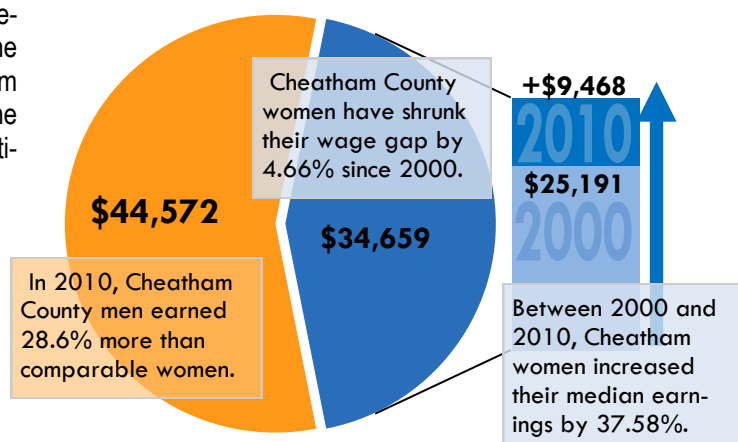
## ◆ Earnings

**Cheatham County** women made one of the highest gains in median income in the state between 2000 and 2010, adding \$9,468 and rising one rank to 6th in the state. It also overtook Cheatham County men's relative ranking of 7th statewide. The increase of nearly 38 percent exceeded inflation estimates during the ten year period by over 11 percent.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



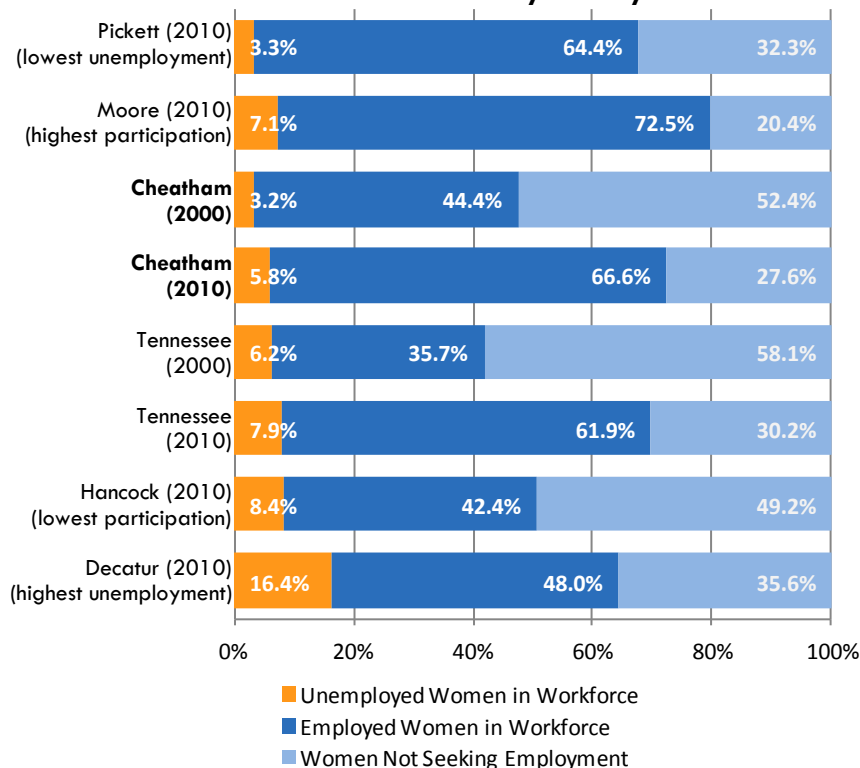
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**Comparable** to most of Tennessee's high-income counties, women in Cheatham struggle with a sizeable wage gap (ranked 40th), earning roughly \$10,000 less than comparable men in the county in 2010 and approximating the state disparity of 77 percent. While this figure improved from 73.1 percent in 2000, the increase was slim enough that Cheatham County's progress was surpassed by a handful of its peers statewide, resulting in three-rank drop to 40th in the disparity category.

## ▼ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



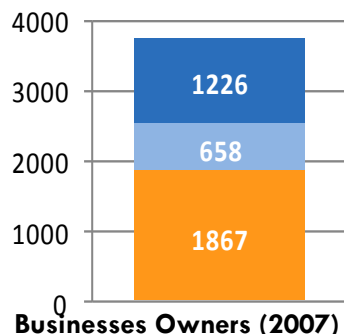
**Cheatham** County women outperformed the state's workforce figures in both 2000 and 2010, and continue to be state leaders in both participation and employment levels.

Since 2000, when they were ranked 4th best in unemployment and 5th in workforce participation, Cheatham women have continued to make moderate gains. Similar to wage gap trends, however, their progress was slower than some counties experienced and Cheatham ranked 9th and 11th in those indicators in 2010.

In sharp contrast with most of the state, women with children under six were less likely than their female peers to be unemployed in 2010—only 5.3 percent versus 5.8 percent. Both populations, however, were searching for employment at higher rates than Cheatham County men, of whom 4.8 percent were unemployed.

# The Status of Women in: Cheatham County

■ Female Owned   ■ Joint-Owned  
■ Male Owned



**Business** ownership figures and the countywide share of management positions held by women have both increased since 2000. In fact, women were shown to own at least a partial stake in 50 percent of all businesses in Cheatham County in 2007.

Interestingly, the improvement of 2.3 percent in sole business ownership was enough to increase the county's rank from 7th to 6th, while seven percent growth in managerial positions caused a drop from 25th to 40th. Observed together, these trends highlight the slow growth of female ownership versus the more elastic rise in female managers statewide.

## Women At Work

### Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Cheatham County grew from 29.2% to 36.5% between 2000 and 2010.

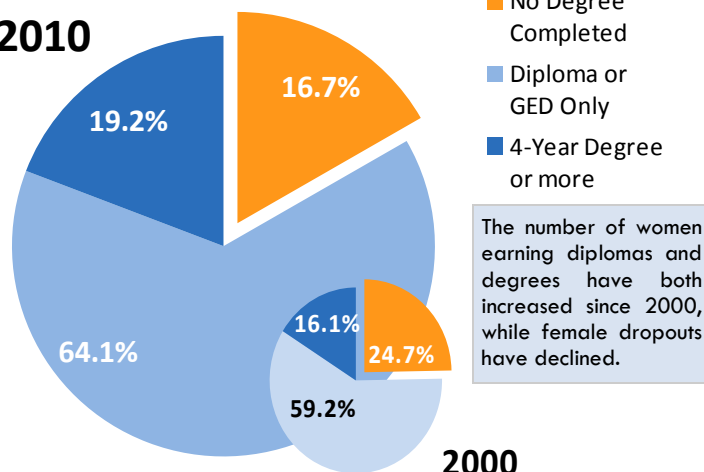
### Business Ownership

Similarly, the percentage of women business owners in Cheatham increased from 29.8% to 32.1% between 2000 and 2007.

## Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



The number of women earning diplomas and degrees have both increased since 2000, while female dropouts have declined.

**Overall**, the percentage of women in Cheatham County with neither a diploma nor a degree decreased by one-third between 2000 and 2010.

The portion of women in the county holding diplomas (64.1 percent) was eight percent larger in 2010, increasing Cheatham's standing by two ranks to 18th, and gains in degree attainment of 3.1 percent fell slightly behind state trends, resulting in a drop of one place in 2010, to 16th.

The rate at which Cheatham girls dropped out of high school decreased from 3.9 percent (ranked 19th) in 2000, to 0.37 percent (37th) during the 2011/2012 school year.

## Living

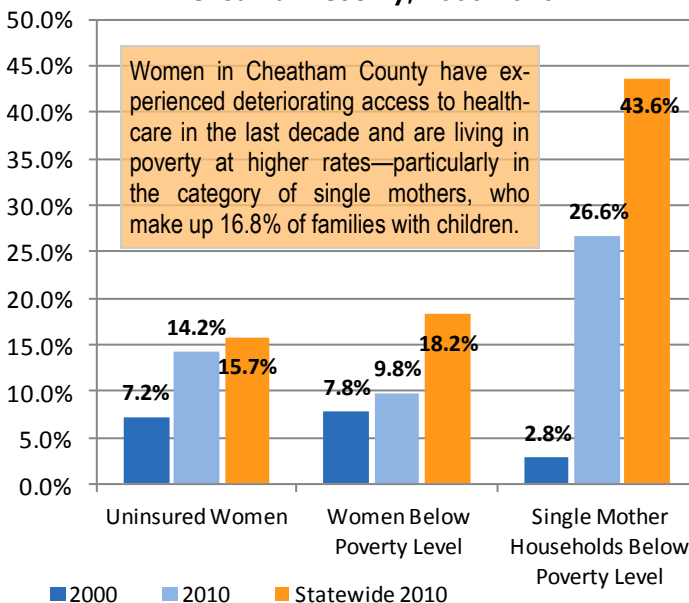
**Though** Cheatham County has dropped in three of four living standard indicators, local women remain among the least affected by statewide trends. In 2010, the county continued to perform better than statewide estimates regarding health insurance coverage (ranked 19th) and poverty rates among women overall (2nd) and single mothers (2nd).

As a total population, only 2 percent more local women lived in poverty in 2010 than did in 2000. However, in a dramatic version of trends seen throughout the state, single mothers in Cheatham were nearly ten times as likely to be live in poverty as they were in 2000. At the time, this population made up 16.8 percent of all households in the county with children under 18 years old.

Similar to overall poverty numbers, the percentage of women lacking health insurance has increased in Cheatham, but at lesser rates that those seen statewide.

The rate of teen pregnancy was estimated to include 48 out of 1000 girls, which was slightly higher than the state figure of 37 and ranked 67th in the state.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Cheatham County, 2000-2010



Women in Cheatham County have experienced deteriorating access to health-care in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly in the category of single mothers, who make up 16.8% of families with children.

# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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